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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
HEALTH OF THE WEST KESTEVEN
RURAL DISTRICT

BY THE
Medical Officer of Health

R. F. McKEOWN, M.B., B.A.O., B.Ch., D.P.H.

FOR
C. H. D. ROBBS, M.B. (deceased)

TO WHICH IS APPENDED
THE REPORT OF THE
Chief Sanitary Inspector

J. DEAN, M.S.I.A., A.F.S. (Eng.), C.R.San.I.

1946

West Kesteven Rural District Council.

Reconstituted under the Parts of Kesteven (Alteration of Districts and Parishes) Order, 1930.

LIST OF PARISHES :

Allington	Hougham
Ancaster	Hough-on-the-Hill
Barkston	Ingoldsby
Barrowby	Lenton, Keisby and Osgodby
Belton and Manthorpe	Little Ponton and Stroxton
Bitchfield and Bassingthorpe	Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without
Boothby Pagnell	Long Bennington
Braceby and Sapperton	Marston
Burton Coggles	Normanton
Carlton Scroop	North Witham
Caythorpe	Old Somerby
Claypole	Pickworth
Colsterworth	Ropsley and Humby
Denton	Sedgebrook
Easton	Skillington
Fenton	South Witham
Foston	Stoke Rochford
Fulbeck	Stubton
Great Gonerby	Syston
Great Ponton	Welby
Gunby and Stainby	Westborough and Dry Doddington
Harlaxton	Woolsthorpe
Haydor	Wyville-cum-Hungerton
Honington	

WEST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health and Waterworks Committee, 1946.

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR MAJOR H. R. E. E. WELBY, C.M.G., J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR MAJOR H. B. TURNOR, M.C., J.P.

MEMBERS.

Alderman F. J. JENKINSON, J.P. (Ex-officio)

Councillor J. W. MILNER, J.P. (Ex-officio)

,, C. B. BAILEY, J.P.

Alderman G. A. JENKINSON

Councillor H. MARTIN

,, SIR H. J. F. S. CHOLMELEY, BART., J.P.

,, S. LEE

,, C. SCOFFIELD

,, E. W. READ

,, REV. C. ST. JOHN WRIGHT

,, B. SHIPMAN

,, G. NUSSEY

,, MRS. S. GREENALL, J.P.

,, R. L. NEWTON

,, F. PACEY

,, G. HIGGINS

,, J. F. DODDS

,, CAPTAIN P. H. A. BURKE

Housing and Town and Country Planning Committee 1946.

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR J. W. MILNER, J.P. (Ex Officio)

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR C. B. BAILEY, J.P.

MEMBERS :

Alderman	F. J. JENKINSON, J.P. (Ex-officio)
„	G. A. JENKINSON
Councillor	S. LEE
„	MAJOR H. R. E. E. WELBY, C.M.G., J.P.
„	H. MARTIN
„	B. SHIPMAN
„	MAJOR H. B. TURNOR, M.C., J.P.
„	G. W. TINKLER
„	G. NUSSEY
„	L. WOOD
„	J. C. RICKETT
„	MRS. S. GREENALL, J.P.
„	REV. C. ST. JOHN WRIGHT
„	Mrs. F. H. NORMAN
„	CAPTAIN C. H. F. RANSOM
„	H. H. HERRING
„	A. T. DRUMMOND
„	J. A. DALE
„	R. S. CLARK
„	J. W. JEX
„	J. F. DODDS
„	H. D. STONE
„	D. LE MARCHANT

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF.

Late Medical Officer of Health :

C. H. D. ROBBS, M.B., (Deceased 7th February 1947)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

J. DEAN, M.S.I.A., A.F.S. (Eng.) C. R. San. 1.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

M. JUBB, M.S.I.A., M.I.H.E., C. R. San. I.

A. ANDERSON, M.S.I.A. C. R. San. I.
(From December 1st, 1946).

Technical Assistant :

A. R. HOLMES

Clerks :

R. P. COX (On Active Service).

S. J. SIMMS do.

B. GAGE, (Temporary)

MISS M. SELBY

WEST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1946.

Population (estimated for the year) 15,540

Area 122,406 acres

Rateable Value £65,100

Estimated Product of Penny Rate £275-2-4

					Total	Males	Females
BIRTHS	....	....	....	....	311	171	140
Legitimate	....	....	....	....	281	155	126
Illegitimate	....	....	....	....	30	16	14
Stillbirths	....	....	....	....	8	7	1
DEATHS	....	....	....	....	205	99	106
Infantile Deaths	....	....	....	....	14	11	3
Legitimate	....	....	....	....	10	8	2
Illegitimate	....	....	....	....	4	3	1
BIRTH RATE	....	...	....	...	20.0 per 1,000 population		
Av. for England & Wales	....			....	19.1 per 1,000 population		
DEATH RATE	....	....	....	....	13.19 per 1,000 population		
Av. for England & Wales	....			....	11.5 per 1,000 population		
INFANTILE DEATH RATE				....	45.01 per 1,000 live births		
Av. for England & Wales	....			....	43.0 per 1,000 live births		

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
19, WATERGATE,
GRANTHAM.

November, 1947.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1946,

This report is a record of circumstances occurring during the office of my predecessor the late Dr. C. H. D. Robbs. In the absence of a Medical Officer of Health it has been prepared by the Sanitary Officer and his staff, and they are to be congratulated on the very able way in which the work has been carried out.

The statistics, which are given in the form indicated by the Ministry of Health, though brief, are sufficient to give a fairly clear picture of the state of the public health during the year. I feel therefore that in view of my very recent arrival here and the urgency of going to press, my comments should be as brief as possible.

Consideration of the statistics show that the birth rate is still slightly higher than the average for England and Wales but the difference is slightly less than in previous years, and there has been a fall from 14 to under 10% in the illegitimate birth rate. The general death rate remains slightly above the average for the whole country and the infantile death rate has unfortunately returned from last year's very low figure to about the average of the past few years.

The incidence of infectious diseases during 1946 was lower than the previous year. The difference being due largely to the tendency of measles to become epidemic in alternate years. There were again no cases of Typhoid or Diphtheria and none of puerperal pyrexia. This record is very satisfactory.

The Chief Sanitary Officer's report which deals with the other functions of the Public Health and Waterworks Committee is appended, and I have been pleased to note that plans are now well advanced towards providing most of the district with a supply of wholesome water which should in its train bring about improvements in general sanitation and milk production.

I hope it will be possible too, in the near future, for the Committee to provide a satisfactory and up to date refuse disposal system.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. F. McKeown.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of infectious disease received during the year were :—

Erysipelas	....	....	....	1
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	8
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	18
Measles	....	....	....	6
Pneumonia	....	....	....	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	1

One case of whooping cough died.

Two cases of scarlet fever were removed to Lincoln Isolation Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1946.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
under 1 year
1 - 5 years
5-10 „	1	...	...	...	...	...
10-15 „	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20 „
20-25 „	1	...	...
25-35 „	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
35-45 „	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
45-55 „
55-65 „
65 years & upwards	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTALS	...	5	1	1	3	2	...	...

CAUSES OF DEATHS DURING YEAR ENDING 31/12/46

Causes of Death						M	F	Total
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
5.	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Syphilitic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
10.	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
11.	Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
12.	Acute inf. encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
13.	Cancer of buc : cav : and oesophagus (m) Uterus (f) ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
15.	Cancer of breast ...	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
16.	Cancer of all other sites ...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
17.	Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
18.	Intra cranial vascular lesions ...	...	...	...	...	8	24	32
19.	Heart disease ...	...	...	...	...	19	20	39
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system ...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
21.	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
22.	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
23.	Other respiratory diseases ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Appendicitis... ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
28.	Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortion : sepsis... ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
31.	Premature births ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
32.	Con. mal : birth inj : infant dis : ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
33.	Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
34.	Road traffic accidents ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
35.	Other violent causes ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
36.	All other causes ...	...	...	...	...	11	13	24
All causes						99	106	205

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1946.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
19, WATERGATE,
GRANTHAM.

November 1947

*To the Chairman and Members of the West Kesteven
Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the work of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1946.

For the first few months of the year, my deputy Mr. Jubb had to carry out the work of the Department under extreme difficulties due to the shortage of both technical and clerical staff and consequently thanks are due to Mr. Jubb for this work. Due to this shortage of staff the work was found to be very much in arrears on my return to duty in April 1946 but I have pleasure in reporting that the Department has now been completely re-organised and a more satisfactory standard of efficiency has been reached. Mr. Anderson who was appointed as Additional Sanitary Inspector in December 1946, for the primary purpose of carrying out the Rural Housing Survey, has proved himself to be equal to the task and has also rendered valuable assistance in routine duties when necessary.

It will be noted from the Report that more time has been spent during the year on Building Licensing, improvement in housing conditions, maintenance of council houses and housing management and especially the management of the hutments occupied at the Ex-R.A.F. Station, Harlaxton. These hutted sites with their floating population created innumerable difficulties for many months.

The death of Dr. Robbs, early in 1947 was a serious loss to the Department. He had been Medical Officer of Health for many years and was regarded as a friend who was always ready to assist and advise in every way.

Thanks are again due to your Council for their continued support, to the Clerk of the Council, whose valued advice is so readily given and to the other Departments for their co-operation and assistance,

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. DEAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

The total number of inspections carried out during the year were 4,116, details of which are appended in the following table :—

Inspections for Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
Re-inspections and visits to works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Inspections of New Buildings (Supervision under Building Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Inspection re Council House repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	543
Inspection of Factories and Workshops, including Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Inspection of Slaughter-houses and Foodshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspection of Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Milk Samples for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petroleum Stores...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Water samples for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sewer Dykes and Sewage Disposal Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	480
Infectious Disease inquiries and disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Verminous Premises and Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drainage including testing	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Scavenging work	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Camping sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Special surveys, (water supply, scavenging, sewage disposal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Town and Country Planning Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Housing Sites, Surveys and Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
Inspections in connection with Building Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	422
Housing Management	...	...	...	...	...	...	559
Temporary Housing (ex Air Ministry and W.D. hutments)	...	...	...	...	...	...	402
							Total
							4,116

NOTICES SERVED

Fifteen intimation notices or letters were sent, dealing with fifteen premises.

HOUSING, 1946.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	168
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	198
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses included under sub head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ...	23
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	31
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	46
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	65

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their Officer	120
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.*A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ...	Nil
(a)	By owners ...	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied after service of formal notice ...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ...	Nil
(a)	By owners ...	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	...	Nil

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV. Overcrowding (1936 Survey).

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	...	24
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	...	24
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	...	174
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	...	Nil
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	...	Nil
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	...	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ...	...	Nil

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

No serious attempt could be made to commence the rural housing survey requested by the Ministry of Health until Mr. Anderson was appointed in December 1946 to carry out this task. The survey is the only means of accurately determining the number of new houses required to replace those which have outlived their usefulness, those which might be reconditioned and those which are in need of repairs.

The new housing programme was started with the erection of 10 temporary bungalows in Barrowby. These were completed in October. Site preparation for 20 temporary bungalows was also started at Colsterworth. In addition a start was made late in the year with the erection of 10 traditional brick houses at Dry Doddington, 8 Swedish houses at Colsterworth, 4 at Barrowby and 4 at Claypole.

Many new houses are required for agriculture and other industries in the area in addition to the re-housing of families from unfit houses and to relieve overcrowding resulting from war-time marriages.

The acute housing shortage and a reluctance on the part of newly weds to live with "in-laws" or in rooms resulted in the occupation of the vacated hutments at R.A.F. Station, Harlaxton, even though these hutments were isolated, on exposed sites, had very few amenities and had deteriorated to some extent. However it should be noted that the majority of the families were from the Borough of Grantham and not from the Rural District.

WATER SUPPLY.

The provision of a pure and adequate supply of water throughout the rural area was the major problem confronting your Public Health and Waterworks Committee during the year, but it was not found possible to be able to carry out any improvements or commence the much discussed and badly needed Regional Scheme.

The public supplies to the villages of Barrowby, Colsterworth, Claypole and Fenton proved satisfactory both in quality and quantity. The supply to Stubton was unsatisfactory on certain days due to reduction in pressure caused by heavy demands in Newark and Claypole. The Skillington and Colsterworth pumping units continued to operate satisfactorily and required very little maintenance.

The springs providing gravity supplies through small delivery mains in the villages of Burton Coggles, Ancaster, Sudbrook, Ropsley and Welby continued to provide supplies throughout the year although most of these springs have considerably reduced flows during the autumn. The mains in these villages are badly corroded and the pressure is very small and none of these supplies can be regarded as being by any means satisfactory.

The remaining and by far the larger part of the area must rely mainly on shallow wells for supplies for domestic use and agricultural purposes. For domestic use the water is hard and must be supplemented by stored rain water. These shallow wells are also liable to intermittent pollution from numerous sources and the water is therefore unfit for human consumption without boiling. Many of these wells are dry in the autumn and it is commonplace to find a village relying on one parish well for the whole of its supply and in Ingoldsby even this one well must be controlled by permitting water to be drawn only at certain times of the day. The farmers in the area also find the water shortage a serious handicap in the autumn when valuable time has to be wasted in carting water to stock. A good supply of water could not only

increase the milk yield and do much towards preventing disease in milch cows but would improve the standard of cleanliness and allow cooling apparatus to be used and so prevent wastage of milk from souring during the summer months.

It is hoped that the regional scheme can soon be started not only for the above reasons but also to allow modern houses to be built and existing houses to be provided with a good supply and so eliminate the hardship of old people and hard-worked housewives carrying water for long distances, and also the cost of carting water by your Council to the parishes of Long Bennington, Westborough and Dry Doddington.

New connections to Council's water undertakings were made during the year as follows:—

Barrowby ....	....	....	....	....	22
Claypole, Stubton and Fenton			....	....	5
Colsterworth	....	....	....	....	2

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The commencement of the Regional Water Scheme must result in immediate consideration being given to the question of providing adequate sewers and sewage treatment and disposal plants, as the one advantage which every householder sees in a pressure water supply is the opportunity of being able to convert that constant nuisance, the earth closet, to a water closet. Disposal of night soil is often difficult in the larger villages where there is a density of houses and even where villages have sewers they are far from satisfactory due to size or construction or both, and often discharge into open dykes which require continual maintenance.

The sewage disposal plants in Barrowby and Claypole have been maintained under difficulty. The settling tanks and broad irrigation system at Claypole is not adequate enough to deal with the increased flow resulting from conversions and new houses. Some improvement has been effected at Barrowby due to more efficient maintenance and the construction of a new aeration bed would provide a satisfactory effluent.

The new sewage disposal plant provided for the houses in The Drift at Barrowby produced a very satisfactory effluent after the aeration bed had been "innoculated" and settled down.

The sewage disposal plant to the Harlaxton temporary housing sites was satisfactorily maintained and the plant at Hough-on-the-Hill continues to be satisfactory.

There is still an urgent need for a sewage disposal plant at Skillington where almost untreated sewage discharges into the Cringle Brook. As this watercourse is one of the sources of the Grantham Water Company's supply the urgency cannot be over emphasised.

Attention to sewer dykes, settling tanks and land drainage dykes has been limited by the amount of labour available although assistance has been rendered by the Kesteven Agricultural Executive Committee. The use of permanent full time labour for this work as against the present practice of employing part-time casual labour would result in better control and a more efficient service.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE.

It cannot be said that the sytem of refuse disposal which has been operating in the rural district for many years is satisfactory. The dumps and enclosures are very insanitary and it is difficult to prevent them from becoming breeding grounds for flies, crickets and rats. Emptying and cleaning up has been carried out as and when labour and transport have been available. The facilities which are provided are abused by some members of the Public who will persist in dumping refuse on the grass verge. Further nuisance is caused by putrescible matter and night soil being dumped.

A regular house-to-house collection of refuse should today be an essential part of any public health service. In a scattered rural area the cost is greater than in a densely populated area but the need is the same if refuse is to be controlled and indiscriminate dumping on the road-sides is to be avoided.

The collection of salvage has continued throughout the year and a further slight decline is shown in the amount of material collected. This is due to a lack of interest by the public who are no longer salvage conscious. The collection of salvage in this rural district could not be an economic proposition unless either three times the amount of waste paper was collected or the collection of salvage formed a part of a comprehensive refuse collection scheme when salvage sales would reduce the total cost of the scheme.

It is suggested that if salvage collections are still vitally necessary, more national publicity should be given to the fact.

Material	Peak year 1942		1945		1946	
	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.
Waste Paper	76	2	19	18	20	—
Bones	3	—	1	15	1	5
Textiles	1	18	—	14	—	10
Rubber	—	4	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	81	4	22	7	21	15

FOOD SUPPLY.

The whole of the meat supply for the rural area continues to be distributed by the Ministry of Food from their central slaughter-house in the Borough of Grantham. Although this slaughter-house is outside the area of this authority it should be noted that the premises are inadequate and are the cause of loss of meat supplies from decomposition in the summer months due to lack of cold storage.

Routine inspections have been made of food shops and food preparing premises during the year and unsatisfactory conditions remedied by informal action.

The following unsound foods were surrendered and destroyed or disposed of as instructed :—

ARTICLE				QUANTITY
Dried Eggs	....	....	....	14 lbs.
Oats	....	....	....	56 lbs.
Bacon....	....	....	....	40 lbs.
Prunes	....	....	....	10½ lbs.
Margarine	....	....	....	28 lbs.
TOTAL				148½ lbs.

RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The systematic poisoning of rats in sewers and in refuse tips has been carried out on behalf of the Council by the Kesteven Agricultural Executive Committee and small infestations on private property have been dealt with by the Department.

No major infestations have been noted during the year.

MILK SUPPLY.

370 persons remain on the register of milk producers and purveyors, the majority being wholesale rather than retail purveyors.

It would appear from the list of inspections that the milk supply has been somewhat neglected but much valuable work has been done by way of improvements to existing buildings. It is found that there is much overlapping of duties at the present time as the Dairy Advisors of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Milk Marketing Board are also from time to time visiting these premises.

When all water has to be carted it is difficult to produce a clean milk and this is the rule rather than the exception in this area. The standard of cleanliness leaves much to be desired so far as non-designated milk producers are concerned, and it has been stated by producers that as the milk is to be pasteurised attention to cleanliness is not altogether warranted.

BUILDING LICENCES ISSUED DURING 1946.

Licences issued for :—				£
Repairs to Working-class houses	120	....		9025
„ for Decoration	36	....		1226
„ Other Houses	37	....		6502
„ Farm Houses	68	....		6127
Conversions	20	....		9025
Electric light installations	39 houses			949
Sanitary Conversions	3	....		10
New Houses	10	....		10050
Adaptions to provide housing accommodation	6	....		2805
OTHER BUILDINGS				
Alterations	87	....		4784
Electric light installations	6	....		232
Ordinary maintainance	13	....		634
Licensed houses, repairs and alterations	24	....		1479
	<u>469</u>			<u>£52,848</u>

PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE OF CALCIUM LICENCES.

Number in force, Petroleum	....	....	37
Number in force, Carbide	....	....	2
New licences, Petroleum	....	....	6
New licences, Carbide	....	....	Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Inspections carried out under the above act as under :—

No. of Inspections	Notices Served	Prosecutions
23	2	nil

Defects were found as follows :—

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	No. of Offences
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Lack of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Defective floor drainage	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory Act	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
	2	2	—	—

COUNCIL HOUSES

The Council now have 206 houses in various parishes throughout the district. Only essential repairs have been carried out in order to prevent further deterioration. Due to the lack of external painting during the war years serious deterioration of woodwork to windows and doors has been noted.

A "Points Scheme" for the letting of Council Houses was put into operation and was of considerable assistance in short-listing applicants. More attention has been devoted to the management of the Council Houses and instructions have been given to householders on the use of appliances, cultivation of gardens, etc.

NEW BUILDINGS

Houses erected or altered	....	....	....	29
Garages, Huts etc.	....	....	....	5
Farm Buildings	....	....	....	1
Factories	....	....	....	5
Other Buildings	....	....	....	11
Cowsheds and Dairies	....	....	....	3